

auto and auto part market has remained flat for nearly two decades. As a matter of fact, the import share for all foreign manufacturers in Japan has remained stuck at 4.6 percent for autos and 2.6 percent for auto parts.

The gigantic United States automotive deficit with Japan defies all economic rationale. In 1985, when the yen was 240 to the dollar, the United States had an automotive deficit with Japan of \$23.9 billion. Now, with the yen hovering around 80 to the dollar—a 300-percent decrease in the dollar's value against the yen—our automotive trade deficit is on track to break last year's record of \$37 billion.

As this chart shows, the facts are on our side. The United States has a trade surplus in the automotive sector with the rest of the world. Isn't it time for Japan to play fair?

#### THE OVERSEAS INTERESTS ACT

(Mr. CHRYSLER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CHRYSLER. Mr. Speaker, the reason we do not sell cars in Japan is because we do not build right-hand drive cars in this country, and for no other reason.

Mr. Speaker, today and tomorrow the House will debate the Overseas Interests Act. This bill cuts foreign aid and ends the status quo of the bloated foreign aid bureaucracy.

The American people, by very lopsided majorities, have expressed their desire to make these cuts. But unfortunately, the liberal Democrats in the White House and in Congress stand in the way. Liberals oppose any cut in the Federal bureaucracy and are wedded to the old Washington ways. They refuse to see that out-of-control Government is causing deficits and debt. If we do not cut the growth of Washington, our children will be saddled with unimaginable debt and unimaginable taxation.

The Overseas Interest Act addresses these concerns. It will cut foreign aid and the bureaucracies that attempt to globally redistribute the hard-earned tax dollars of ordinary Americans. Republicans realize that we can no longer base our policies on waste, fraud, and ever-expanding bureaucracies. Instead, we must insure that the interests of Americans are served, and not just those of the Federal Government.

#### MORE ON THE UNITED STATES-JAPAN AUTO DISPUTE

(Mr. WISE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I would yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio [Ms. KAPTUR].

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, in referring to what the previous speaker said, he made an untrue statement. United States manu-

facturers manufacture 60 different models of right-hand drive vehicles both in this country and around the world, and for a Member from the State of Michigan to speak out against the United States, and we are hemorrhaging in terms of these trade deficits with Japan for over two decades, I think is unconscionable.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, dealing with the other part of the gentleman's remarks, I think it ought to be pointed out what the President is budgeting are those who would almost eliminate the Safe Schools Act, the Drug Free Schools Act, eliminate, almost eliminate, summer youth programs, all of which has been funded, is in line with the budget, a budget, I might add, cutting the deficit one-half in relation to our gross domestic product over what it was a few years ago, a budget which will mean the third straight year of deficit reduction, the first time that has happened since Harry Truman.

#### THE NATION'S MALL

(Mr. GOSS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, the Nation's Capital is famed for its parks and wide open spaces. The Mall, the area between this Capitol and the Lincoln Memorial, is one of the most venerable and most visited of our alabaster city's sights and all Americans have a right to enjoy it. Of course, we have to ensure that one set of rights does not outweigh another. Today, a walk down The Mall suggests that we have lost our balance on that score. Simply put, large parts of The Mall have become a disorderly tourist trinket bazaar. This famous open space has become haven to countless unsightly, makeshift tables and weather covers from which temporary vendors push their merchandise in an atmosphere of cacophony and hustle. Those vendors, it seems, secured U.S. Park Service permits under their first amendment rights. As an ardent defender of the Constitution and its amendments, I certainly support the right to free speech. But Americans also have a right to and an expectation of unobstructed, safe, and peaceful use of their national parks. Especially one with such majestic monuments. I hope we can restore some balance and find a more suitable spot to relocate the tourist merchants while there is still summer ahead to enjoy The Mall peacefully.

#### THE ADMINISTRATION IS REDUCING BUREAUCRACY

(Mr. HOYER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, although I had not intended to include this, let me say "amen" to the remarks of the gentleman from Florida. He is absolutely right. We ought to get a handle on that.

The gentleman from Michigan who preceded him was absolutely wrong, however. He talks about reducing bureaucracy.

This administration, ladies and gentlemen, has reduced bureaucracy by 272,000 over the next 6 years, actually the next 4 years. We have already reduced over 100,000 Federal employees. This administration, contrary to the previous two administrations, is not just talking about it, and has saved \$30 billion in Federal expenses, which is funding the crime bill.

Whether you take the 1994 Crime Act, which I think was a smart and tough crime act, or the crime act that passed this House, both relied on the reductions in Federal employees that this administration, in its reinvention of Government, of doing more with less, has led and the Congress has supported.

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RIGGS) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, DC, June 7, 1995.

Hon. NEWT GINGRICH,  
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit a sealed envelope received from the White House on Tuesday, June 6, 1995 at 2:45 p.m. and said to contain a message from the President whereby he transmits a report on the activities of the United States Government relating to the prevention of nuclear proliferation for calendar year 1994.

With warm regards,

ROBIN H. CARLE,  
Clerk.

#### ACTIVITIES OF THE U.S. GOVERNMENT RELATING TO PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR PROLIFERATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

As required under section 601(a) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-242; 22 U.S.C. 3281(a)), I am transmitting a report on